(XXXVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 1961.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1783.

[PAPER No. VIII.]

Extract of a letter from his excellency general Washington, dated Head-quarters, March 12, 1783.

"SIR,

"IT is with inexpreſſible concern I make the following report to your excellency:—Two days ago, anonymous papers were circulated in the army, requeſting a general meeting of the officers on the next day. A copy of one of theſe papers is incloſed, No. 1.

"About the ſame time another anonymous paper, purporting to be an addreſs to the officers of the army, was handed about in a clandeſtine manner—A copy of this is marked No. 2.

"To prevent any precipitate and dangerous reſolutions from being taken at this perilous moment, while the paſſions were all inflamed; as ſoon as theſe things came to my knowledge, the next morning, I iſſued the incloſed order, No. 3. And in this ſituation the matter now reſts.

"Since writing the foregoing, another anonymous paper has been put in circulation, a copy of which is incloſed, No. 4.

[No. 1.]

A MEETING of the general and field officers is requeſted at the public building, on Tueſday next at 11 o'clock. A commiſſioned officer from each company is expected, and a delegate from the medical ſtaff. The object of this convention, is to conſider the late letter from our repreſentatives in Philadelphia; and what meaſures (if any) ſhould be adopted, to obtain that redreſs of grievances which they ſeem to have ſolicited in vain.

[No. 2.]

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

A FELLOW ſoldier, whoſe intereſt and affections bind him ſtrongly to you, whoſe paſt ſufferings have been as great, and whoſe future fortune may be as deſperate as yours—would beg leave to addreſs you.

Age has its claims, and rank is not without its pretenſions to adviſe; but, though unſupported by both, he flatters himſelf, that the plain language of ſincerity and experience will neither be unheard nor unregarded.

Like many of you, he loved private life, and left it with regret. He left it, determined to retire from the field, with the neceſſity that called him to it, and not till then—Not till the enemies of his country, the ſlaves of power, and the hirelings of injuſtice, were compelled to abandon their ſchemes, and acknowledge America as terrible in arms as ſhe had been humble in remonſtrance. With this object in view, he has long ſhared in your toils, and mingled in your dangers. He has felt the cold hand of poverty without a murmur, and has ſeen the inſolence of wealth without a ſigh—But, too much under the direction of his wiſhes, and ſometimes weak enough to miſtake deſire for opinion, he has till lately—very lately believed in the juſtice of his country. He hoped, that as the clouds of adverſity flattered, and as the ſunſhine of peace and better fortune broke in upon us, the coldneſs and ſeverity of government would relax, and that, more than juſtice, that gratitude would blaze forth upon thoſe hands, which had upheld her, in the darkeſt ſtages of her paſſage, from impending ſervitude to acknowledged independence. But faith has its limits, as well as temper, and there are points beyond which, neither can be ſtretched, without ſinking into cowardice or plunging into credulity. This, my friends, I conceive to be your ſituation. Hurried to the very verge of both, another ſtep would ruin you for ever. To be tame and unprovoked when injuries preſs hard upon you, is more than weakneſs; but to look up for kinder uſage, without one manly effort of your own, would fix your character, and ſhew the world how richly you deſerve thoſe chains you broke. To guard againſt this evil, let us take a review of the ground upon which we now ſtand, and from thence carry our thoughts forward for a moment, into the unexplored field of expedient.

After a purſuit of ſeven long years, the object for which we ſet out is at length brought within our reach. Yes, my friends, that ſuffering courage of yours, was active once—it has conducted the United States of America through a doubtful and a bloody war. It has placed her in the chair of independency, and peace returns again to bleſs—whom?—A country willing to redreſs your wrongs, cheriſh your worth, and reward your ſervices, a country courting your return to private life, with tears of gratitude, and ſmiles of admiration, longing to divide with you that independency which your gallantry has given, and thoſe riches which your wounds have preſerved? Is this the caſe? Or is it rather, a country that tramples upon your rights, diſdains your cries, and inſults your diſtreſſes? Have you not, more than once ſuggeſted your wiſhes, and made known your wants to congreſs? Wants and wiſhes which gratitude and policy ſhould have anticipated, rather than evaded. And have you not lately, in the meek language of entreating memorials, begged from their juſtice, what you would no longer expect from their favour? How have you been anſwered? Let the letter which you are called to conſider to-morrow make reply.

If this, then, be your treatment, while the ſwords you wear are neceſſary for the defence of America, what have you to expect from peace, when your voice ſhall ſink, and your ſtrength diſſipate by diviſion? When thoſe very ſwords, the inſtruments and companions of your glory, ſhall be taken from your ſides, and no remaining mark of military diſtinction left, but your wants, infirmities, and ſcars? Can you then conſent to be the only ſufferers by this revolution, and retiring from the field, grow old in poverty, wretchedneſs, and contempt? Can you conſent to wade through the vile mire of dependency, and owe the miſerable remnant of that life to charity, which has hitherto been ſpent in honour!—If you can—GO,—and carry with you, the jeſt of tories and the ſcorn of whigs,—the ridicule, and what is worſe, the pity of the world. Go, ſtarve, and be forgotten! But if your ſpirit ſhould revolt at this; if you have ſenſe enough to diſcover, and ſpirit enough to oppoſe tyranny under whatever garb it may aſſume; whether it be the plain coat of republicaniſm, or the ſplendid robe of royalty, if you have yet learned to diſcriminate between a people and a cauſe, between men and principles—awake—attend to your ſituation and redreſs yourſelves. If the preſent moment be loſt, every future effort is in vain; and your threats then, will be as empty as your intreaties now.

I would adviſe you, therefore, to come to ſome final opinion, upon what you can bear, and what you will ſuffer. If your determination be in any proportion to your wrongs, carry your appeal from the juſtice to the fears of government. Change the milk and water ſtyle of your laſt memorial; aſſume a bolder tone—decent, but lively, ſpirited, and determined, and ſuſpect the man who would adviſe to more moderation and longer forbearance. Let two or three men who can feel as well as write, be appointed to draw up your laſt remonſtrance; for I would no longer give it the ſueing, ſoft, unſucceſsful epithet of memorial. Let it be repreſented in language that will neither diſhonour you by its rudeneſs, nor betray you by its fears; what has been promiſed by congreſs, and what has been performed,—how long and how patiently you have ſuffered, how little you have aſked, and how much of that little has been denied. Tell them that, though you were the firſt, and would wiſh to be the laſt to encounter danger: though deſpair itſelf can never drive you into diſhonour, it may drive you from the field: that the wound often irritated, and never healed, may at length become incurable; and that the ſlighteſt mark of indignity from congreſs now, muſt operate like the grave, and part you for ever: that in any political event, the army has its alternative. If peace, that nothing ſhall ſeparate them from your arms but death: if war, that courting the auſpices, and inviting the direction of your illuſtrious leader, you will retire to ſome unſettled country, ſmile in your turn, and "mock when their fear cometh on." But let it repreſent alſo that ſhould they comply with the requeſt of your late memorial, it would make you more happy, and them more reſpectable. That while the war ſhould continue, you would follow their ſtandard into the field—and when it came to an end, you would withdraw into the ſhade of private life, and give the world another ſubject of wonder and applauſe;—an army victorious over its enemies—victorious over itſelf.

[No. 3.]

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, March 11, 1783.

THE commander in chief, having heard that a general meeting of the officers of the army, was propoſed to be held this day at the new building, in an anonymous paper, which was circulated yeſterday by ſome unknown perſon, conceives, although he is fully perſuaded that the good ſenſe of the officers would induce them to pay very little attention to ſuch an irregular invitation, his duty as well as the reputation and true intereſt of the army, requires his diſapprobation of ſuch diſorderly proceedings. At the ſame time, he requeſts the general and field officers, with one officer from each company, and a proper repreſentation from the ſtaff of the army, will aſſemble at 12 o'clock on Saturday next, at the new building, to hear the report of the committee of the army to congreſs. After mature deliberation, they will deviſe what farther meaſures ought to be adopted as moſt rational and beſt calculated to attain the juſt and important object in view. The ſenior officer in rank preſent will be pleaſed to preſide, and report the reſult of the deliberations to the commander in chief.

[No. 4.]

To the OFFICERS of the ARMY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE author of a late addreſs, anxious to deſerve, though he ſhould fail to engage your eſteem; and determined at every riſk to unfold your duty and diſcharge his own, would beg leave to ſolicit the further indulgence of a few moments attention. Aware of the coyneſs with which his laſt letter would be received, he feels himſelf neither diſappointed nor diſpleaſed with the caution it has met. Ye well knew that it ſpoke a language which, till now, had been heard only in whiſpers, and that it contained ſome ſentiments which confidence itſelf would have breathed with diſtruſt. But their lives have been ſhort, and their obſervations imperfect indeed, who have yet to learn, that alarms may be falſe; that the beſt deſigns are ſometimes obliged to aſſume the worſt aſpect; and that however ſynonimous ſurpriſe and diſaſter may be in military phraſe, in moral and political meaning, they convey ideas as different as they are diſtinct.

Suſpicion, deteſtable as it is in private life, is the loveliеſt trait of political characters. It prompts you to enquiry, bars the door againſt deſign, and opens every avenue to truth. It was the firſt to oppoſe a tyrant here, and ſtill ſtands ſentinel over the liberties of America. With this belief it would ill become me to ſtifle the voice of this honeſt guardian; a guardian, who authoriſed by circumſtances digeſted into proof, has herſelf given birth to the addreſs you have read, and now goes forth among you with a requeſt to all, that it may be treated fairly; that it may be conſidered before it be abuſed, and condemned before it be tortured; convinced that, in a ſearch after error, truth will appear, that apathy itſelf will grow warm in the purſuit, and though it will be the laſt to adopt her advice, it will be the firſt to act upon it.

The general orders of yeſterday, which the weak may miſtake for diſapprobation, and the deſigning dare to repreſent as ſuch, wears, in my opinion, a very different complexion, and carries with it a very oppoſite tendency. Till now, the commander in chief has regarded the ſteps you have taken for redreſs with good wiſhes alone. His oſtenſible ſilence has authoriſed your meetings, and his private opinion has ſanctified your claims. Had he diſliked the object in view, would not the ſame ſenſe of duty which forbade you from meeting on the third day of the week, have forbidden you from meeting on the ſeventh? Is not the ſame ſubject held up for your diſcuſſion? and has it not paſſed the ſeal of office, and taken all the ſolemnity of an order? This will give ſyſtem to your proceedings, and ſtability to your reſolves. It will ripen ſpeculation into fact; and while it adds to the unanimity, it cannot poſſibly leſſen the independency of your ſentiments. It may be neceſſary to add upon this ſubject, that, from the injunction with which the general orders cloſe, every man is at liberty to conclude that the report to be made to head-quarters is intended for congreſs. Hence will ariſe another motive for that energy which has been recommended: for, can you give the lie to the pathetic deſcriptions of your repreſentations, and the more alarming predictions of our friends? To ſuch as make a want of ſignature an objection to opinion, I reply, that it matters very little who is the author of ſentiments which grow out of your feelings, and apply to your wants; that in this inſtance, diffidence ſuggeſted what experience enjoins; and that while I continue to move on the high road of argument and advice, which is open to all, I ſhall continue to be the ſole confident of my own ſecret. But, ſhould the time come, when it ſhall be neceſſary to depart from this general line, and hold up any individual among you as an object of the reſentment or contempt of the reſt, I thus publicly pledge my honour as a ſoldier, and veracity as a man, that I will then aſſume a viſible exiſtence, and give my name to the army, with as little reſerve as I now give my opinions.

[*To be continued.*]

BOLOGNA, *March 26.*

BY letters from Venice we are informed, that that capital had ſuſtained incredible damages by a ſudden overflowing of the Adriatic ſea, occaſioned by a moſt dreadful ſtorm during the night of the 12th inſtant. Gondolas were parading in the very ſtreets, and above one hundred ſail of veſſels, which were then in the canal, were driven off and diſperſed by the violence of the hurricane. The greateſt loſſes ſuſtained were at Paleſtrina, where, about the tenth hour, a ſhock of an earthquake was felt, accompanied by a moſt dreadful whirlwind; ſeveral of the houſes were overturned, and many inhabitants buried under the ruins.

VERSAILLES, *March 28.*

On the 25th of this month, the king received ſome official diſpatches from M. de Suffrein, which after giving a detail of the late proceedings in the Eaſt-Indies between the French and Engliſh fleets, as has been already mentioned, conclude as follow:

"M. Duchemin died with his arms in his hand, in a battle fought at the gates of Madraſs againſt general Munro, a part of whoſe army was cut in pieces, and the reſt fled in the greateſt diſorder to Madras. M. d'Ortelis, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the regiment of Auſtruſia, and lately appointed colonel, took the command of the French, after the death of their general."

WHITEHALL, *April 12.*

Extracts of letters from lieutenant-general Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. dated Madras the 31ſt of Auguſt and 25th of September, 1782, received at the office of his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the home department, on the 7th of April, 1783.

WHILST I was ſtraining every nerve in advancing the army to the neighbourhood of Chinglepat, to counteract the views of Hyder and the French, I anxiouſly looked to the reſult of my reference to the governor general, and to the arrival of their orders in conſequence, as a period which would undoubtedly reſtore to me that authority over the ſouthern troops which would enable me to direct them to ſuch a co-operation as might tend equally to facilitate my own movements, and diſtract the deſigns of our enemies: but moſt unfortunately on the 18th of February, long before any anſwer could come from Bengal, colonel Braithwaite was attacked by Hyder Ally's ſon Tippo Saib, and Monſ. Lally, near the banks of the Calleroon, and totally defeated. His whole detachment, conſiſting of about 1000 infantry,

250 cavalry, 28 officers, and a field train of 23 pieces, were either captured or deſtroyed.

The French being free from any apprehenſions of a check from our ſouthern forces, and covered by the army of Hyder Ally to the northward, which ſecured them from all ſudden attack by my army, proceeded in perfect ſecurity againſt Cuddalore, which being incapable of holding out for any length of time, was on the 6th of April ſurrendered to the French forces, under Monſ. Duchemin, on terms of capitulation, which I have the honour to encloſe.

To his excellency Sir Eyre Coote, K. B. lieutenant-general and commander in chief in India.

SIR,

IT gives me much concern to inform you, that this garriſon ſurrendered to the French arms on the 4th inſtant in the morning. A copy of the capitulation I have now the honour of forwarding.

I flatter myſelf your excellency will excuſe me for not ſending it ſooner, as I have been prevented by a multiplicity of buſineſs, owing to conſtant applications from the gentlemen in charge of the French officers, relative to the delivering over the ſtores, &c. of this garriſon.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) JAMES HUGHES.

Cuddalore, April 6, 1782.

SIR,

THE French general, being deſirous of having as little bloodſhed as poſſible, has ſent me to inform you, that the nabob's troops, having joined his army, if you do not immediately ſurrender, it will be out of his power to prevent the plundering of the fort, being promiſed to the European and black troops if they attack it.

In conſequence of which he propoſes articles of capitulation, ſuch as, from your ſituation, you have reaſon to expect; wiſhing to convince the Engliſh, that it is only in war we look on you as enemies; and being ſent for this purpoſe by Monſ. Duchemin, general of the French army, I ſign theſe his firſt propoſals, according to the power he has inveſted me with.

(Signed) Le Vie. de Houdetot.

N. B. The above is a tranſlation of a copy from the original.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation]

On the 12th, I received intelligence of the enemy having commenced the ſiege of Parmacoli, and I find that garriſon capitulated on the 17th.

I had no doubt of the enemy's forming deſigns upon Vandiwaſh; indeed my intelligence gave me reaſon to believe, that the French and Hyder would march immediately to attack it. I therefore moved the army towards it with all poſſible diſpatch, in full perſuaſion that our enemies would have met me there, and tried a deciſive action: but I arrived there without receiving the ſmalleſt oppoſition; apprehending, however, leſt the enemy might be in doubt about my deſire of bringing them to action, and convinced that they would not ſeek for me in the neighbourhood of Vandiwaſh, where I could receive them to ſo great advantage, I determined to advance towards them. I accordingly made two marches in the direct road to the ground on which we had obſerved them, from the hill of Vandiwaſh, to be encamped; but on my approach they fell back, and both by my intelligence, and by what I could diſcover from the heights in the neighbourhood of our camp, they took up their ſtation on the Red Hills.

This was a poſition in itſelf ſo ſtrong and could, by an army of ſuch magnitude as Hyder's, ſupported by an European force far exceeding the numbers in my army, be occupied to ſo great advantage, that I judged it expedient to lay my intelligence and ſentiments before the two next officers in command, major-general Stuart and colonel Lang, that I might have the benefit of their opinions on a matter of ſuch momentous importance, and on the iſſue of which depended the whole of the Britiſh intereſts in India.

Upon a reference to the council of war, which was held on this occaſion, the idea I ſuggeſted of drawing the enemy from their ſtrong poſt, by moving in a direction, which would effectually check Hyder's ſupplies, and alarm him for the ſafety of his grand magazine of Arnee, was unanimouſly approved.

In conformity to that plan, we accordingly marched on the 30th, and on the 1ſt of June encamped at the diſtance of about five miles from Arnee. That day I received intelligence that Hyder, on hearing of the route we had taken, marched immediately, and that the advance of his army had arrived the preceding evening at Deſſoor, diſtant from us about twenty-five miles, and in the high road towards us. I was thereby ſatisfied, that the effect I had in view had taken place, and ordered a proper place to be reconnoitred for poſting the baggages, in caſe I ſhould either have found it adviſable to go and meet the enemy, or to receive them on the ground I had occupied. In the middle of the night of the 1ſt, or rather early in the morning of the 2d, intelligence was brought me that Hyder had come to Chittiput, diſtant from us about eleven miles. The army was then under orders of march to proceed nearer Arnee, which, I was encouraged to hope, might prove an eaſy acquiſition, and which, by the large ſtock of proviſions it contained, added to the extreme fitneſs of its ſituation, opened to us no leſs a proſpect than the total expulſion of the enemy from the Carnatic. In my then poſition, with Hyder's army on one ſide, and an object of ſuch magnitude on the other, it became a point of deliberation, which was the moſt eligible line of conduct to be adopted. To perſevere in my original intention of threatening Arnee, (which Hyder had moſt undoubtedly come to cover) and thereby bring on an action, or to advance and engage the enemy, I preferred the former, as it promiſed the moſt certain iſſue, upon the mind of Hyder, whoſe ſole view evidently was to ſave his grand magazine. It was equal to him, whether he accompliſhed that, by diverting our attention from it, or by giving us battle. But it is reaſonable to imagine, that if he ſucceeded on the former grounds, he would hardly, after having ſuffered four defeats, put any thing to riſk on the latter. We accordingly therefore commenced our march towards Arnee, contiguous to which the advance of our army had arrived, and we had begun to mark out the ground for our encampment, when a diſtant cannonade opened on our rear, and which was the firſt annunciation I had of Hyder's having approached ſo near us in force. His coming upon us thus ſuddenly proceeds from his being able to cover the march of his line of infantry, by his large bodies of horſe, and which having generally been the companions of our movements during the whole of the war, were never to be conſidered as any poſitive proof of his army being at hand.

Every diſpatch was uſed in making the neceſſary diſpoſitions for repelling the attack, and coming to action. Our line was then in a low ſituation, with high and commanding ground all round, which as the enemy had got poſſeſſion of, our different manœuvres were performed under every diſadvantage, and expoſed to a heavy though diſtant cannonade, it was not until near midday that we had reduced the enemy's various attacks into one ſettled point, ſo as to advance upon them with effect, and with a proſpect of advantage; but ſo ſoon as that was accompliſhed, we puſhed on and they gave way: we purſued them till the evening was far advanced, taking from them in their retreat one gun, five tumbrils, and two carts loaded with ammunition.

I remained at this advanced ſtation to the laſt moment the ſtate of my proviſions would admit of; and when obliged to fall back for my ſupplies, I endeavoured to do it with all the credit poſſible, by again ſeeking for Hyder, who by my intelligence had encamped with his army contiguous to a road by which we might march. He retreated before me with precipitation, although in poſſeſſion of ground which he could have diſputed our approach towards with great advantage. We purſued our march the ſucceeding day, by the ſame road on which he had retreated, but found that he had turned off and croſſed the country towards Arnee. On the 8th of June, when encamped in the neighbourhood of Trivatore, and where he had halted a day to refreſh both the troops and the cattle, of which they ſtood greatly in need, having ſuffered ſeverely both by ſickneſs and fatigue, our grand guard was moſt unfortunately drawn into an ambuſcade compoſed of about ſix thouſand of Hyder's choſen horſe, and totally cut off before any ſupport could be afforded.

It is with pleaſure I acquaint you, that the eſtabliſhment of peace with the Mahrattas is in the faireſt way towards being happily accompliſhed, as, on the 17th of May laſt, articles of a treaty of peace, and perpetual friendſhip and alliance, between the Engliſh and the Mahrattas, were agreed to and executed by Mahdeo Scindia, on the part of the latter, and by Mr. David Anderſon, (deputed by the governor general and council) on the part of the former, ſubject however to the approval and ratification of their reſpective governments, before they ſhould become final. In as far as depends upon us I believe every part has been confirmed; but as yet I have not heard of the conditions having received the ſeal and ſignature of the Peſhaw, and the atteſtations of the dependent members of the Poona ſtate.

The only important movement of the army, which happened between the action of the 2d of June, until this preſent time, was the relief of the garriſon of Villore, which was performed between the 7th and 21ſt of Auguſt; the army having marched in that period near 200 miles, and threw into the place proviſions ſufficient to maintain the garriſon to the firſt of March next.

I am concerned to acquaint your lordſhips with the fall of Trinquemale, which by our intelligence was ſurrendered to the French force under Monſieur Suffrein on the 31ſt ult. by capitulation. My orders were to defend it to the laſt. Our ſquadron had an action with the French ſquadron off the place on the 3d inſt. in which the latter ſuffered moſt; but our fleet found it neceſſary to come to theſe roads, where it arrived the 9th inſtant, and is now refitting, and intends proceeding to Bombay the middle of next month. The Minerva ſtore ſhip and the Major and Nottingham Indiamen belonging to Sir Richard Bickerton's fleet, are arrived; the two latter having on board lieutenant-colonel Adams, with two companies of his majeſty's 101ſt regiment, and colonel Reimbold, with two companies of his majeſty's electoral troops. They have all of them arrived extremely healthy, and have ſuffered very little indeed by the voyage.

My preſent weak ſtate will not allow of my entering into a particular detail of the late march of the army towards Guddalore, and its return, together with the other occurrences which have ſince happened.

Major-general Sir Hector Munro has reſigned the ſervice, and returns to Europe in the Myrtle tranſport, which ſails in a few days. Major-general Stuart, who has been conſtantly in the field during the whole of this year's campaign, will in conſequence ſucceed to the chief command of the company's troops on this eſtabliſhment. He has been in command of the army ever ſince my illneſs, in the conduct of which he has ſhewn the moſt indefatigable activity, in a manner highly to his own honour, and much to my ſatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 10.

The eaſtern and ſouthern papers contain accounts of numerous arrivals in their harbours from different parts of Europe and the Weſt Indies. This port alſo ſeems to have attracted the attention of our foreign commercial friends in a particular manner, no leſs than ten ſail having entered it on Sunday from foreign parts.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 19.

The following is an authentic copy of an act paſſed in the preſent ſeſſion of the Britiſh parliament, for repealing the acts to prohibit an intercourſe between Great-Britain and America. It was received by the April packet lately arrived at New-York.

Anno vicesimo tertio Georgii III. regis.

An act to repeal ſo much of two acts, made in the ſixteenth and ſeventeenth years of the reign of his preſent majeſty, as prohibits trade and intercourſe with the United States of America.

WHEREAS it is highly expedient that the intercourſe between Great-Britain and the United States of America ſhould be immediately opened; be it therefore enacted and declared by the king's moſt excellent majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the lords ſpiritual and temporal, and commons, in this preſent parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, That an act, paſſed in the ſixteenth year of his majeſty's reign, (entitled, An act to prohibit all trade and intercourſe with the colonies of New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jerſey, Pennſylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, during the continuance of the preſent rebellion within the ſaid colonies reſpectively; for repealing an act, made in the fourteenth year of the reign of his preſent majeſty, to diſcontinue the landing and diſcharging, lading or ſhipping, of goods, wares and merchandiſe, at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and alſo two acts made in the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, for reſtraining the trade and commerce of the colonies in the ſaid acts reſpectively mentioned; and to enable any perſon or perſons, appointed and authoriſed by his majeſty to grant pardons, to iſſue proclamations, in the caſes, and for the purpoſes therein mentioned;) and alſo an act, paſſed in the ſeventeenth year of his majeſty's reign, (entitled, An act for enabling the commiſſioners for executing the office of lord high admiral of Great-Britain, to grant commiſſions to the commanders of private ſhips and veſſels employed in trade, or retained in his majeſty's ſervice, to take and make prize of all ſuch ſhips and veſſels and their cargoes, as are therein mentioned, for a limited time;) ſo far as the ſaid acts, or either of them, may extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to prohibit trade and intercourſe with the territories now compoſing the ſaid United States of America, or to authoriſe any hoſtilities againſt the perſons or properties of the ſubjects and citizens of the ſaid United States, after the reſpective periods ſet forth in his majeſty's proclamation, for the ceſſation of hoſtilities between Great-Britain and the United States of America, bearing date the fourteenth day of February, one thouſand ſeven hundred eighty-three, ſhall be, and the ſame are henceforth repealed.

To the INTENDANT of the REVENUE.

SIR,

IF unanimous ſuffrage had placed you at "the helm of the ſtate," and the veſſel had weathered the late perilous ſtorm, by means of your ſuperior courage and addreſs, the Examiner might juſtly be impeached of ingratitude and preſumption. He denies that the public is under ſuch weighty obligations to the Intendant, or that its opinion has paid him an extraordinary tribute. You held many employments under the old government, but they were not conferred by the voice of the people. You were indebted to court favour, and the ſame arts, by which you attained it, have been practiſed with ſucceſs by the moſt worthleſs and contemptible of the human race. You were elected into the council of ſafety, and the ſenate, becauſe it was deemed good policy, to draw into the conteſt men of high ſtation under the former government. Your letter to the ſenate, ſoon after the formation of the preſent, might alone evince, how little you are qualified to manage the helm, amidſt the terrors of a tempeſt. You were delegated to congreſs, becauſe men of ſuperior talents declined the truſt; and you were appointed to your preſent ſtation, becauſe ſome gentlemen, who entertained a high opinion of your integrity, and deemed *that* the eſſential quality in an intendant, would not conſent to inſtitute the office, "unleſs they could be certain of their man." The powers you exerciſe have given it conſequence indeed; but it was never intended to be "the moſt important that could be conferred on a free citizen." You and your friends muſt have thought differently, when they endeavoured to procure you an employment of at leaſt more pomp and eclat. The catalogue in the cloſe of your addreſs would not have extorted theſe remarks; I might have left you in quiet poſſeſſion of theſe ſoothing ideas, which may hereafter prove your ſolace in retirement, if it were not neceſſary to vindicate my own reputation from the weighty charge of vanity and arrogance. Admitting all theſe "*confidential* truſts" to have flowed from a general ſenſe of your exalted worth, the inſtances, where public confidence has been abuſed, are not to be numbered, and, if even an obſcure individual cannot attempt to undeceive his countrymen, without exerting their indignation, they deſerve to be led like beaſts to the ſlaughter.

I did not conceive that the Intendant could poſſibly miſtake my ſtrictures for irony, any more than a man of common taſte and diſcernment could miſconſtrue a recent panegyric on the Intendant for plain and direct ſpeaking. You have taken me in the true ſenſe, and met your accuſer at the bar of the public. Poſſeſſed of the ſupreme confidence of your country, if you deſcend to the refutation of a news-paper ſlander, the public might at leaſt expect a full and pointed anſwer to all the matters contained in the charge. Some of them you have not denied, others you attempt to palliate, and as to the reſt, your partial detail of facts is calculated to make an impreſſion very different from that, which a faithful narrative of the whole truth would have indelibly ſtamped on the minds of your judges.

To the letter books of the council, and the Intendant, I refer for a proof, that he has aſſerted a right to controul the ſupreme executive power; and his inſtructions to the collectors of two counties with reſpect to the fund tax will ſhew, that he has diſpenſed with, and changed, a poſitive law. I did not before mention theſe things; becauſe they produced little injury to the public, and only tended to prove, that the Intendant miſconceived his powers, and was too far "elated with the ideas of his own importance." I have before charged him with contravening the ſpirit of the law, by delaying the ſale of lands and ſpecifics, and to this he alleges, that by ſo doing, he has ſaved money to the ſtate.

Upon the firſt rumour that a reſtitution of Britiſh property was to take place, he declared, that it was not worth while to proceed in the ſales of the lands—they would probably be ſettled in another way—the commiſſioners repeatedly urged the propriety of proceeding, and, at length, he conſented, provided ſurveys could be made in time, and in the manner he pointed out; which was altogether impracticable. The letter from the Weſt-Indies, if it had any effect at all, one would imagine, would have haſtened the ſale, that the public might at leaſt have the immediate uſe of the money, the army be relieved, and the former proprietors be placed on the ſame footing with their brethren, whoſe property had already been ſold. Let it be remembered, that the Intendant was ever oppoſed to confiſcation, that he conſidered it his duty, to ſupport the intereſts of the proprietary; that he acted as agent, ſo far as to receive applications for warrants, as late as the year 1779; and there needs little more to demonſtrate the true motives of his conduct. When he arrogates a merit for ſaving ſo many thouſands, let it be alſo remembered that, when

postponing the sales had excited the resentment of the army, he endeavoured to throw the blame from himself by the commissioners, who had received his permission to proceed. Whatever cogent reasons might have operated afterwards, the intention of the law was plain and evident, that the sales should be made as speedily as possible; and as no ministerial officer could possibly be justified in dispensing with the law, it was his duty to apply to the executive—if the occasion required they would have convened the legislature, or, if it appeared absolutely necessary, they would themselves have exercised the dispensing power, and depended on the rectitude of the measure for an indemnity of their conduct.

"The ineffable disdain," with which I had attended to the arguments for keeping up the specifics, is not at all diminished by the Intendant's boast—it even marks for its object, every man who can applaud the wretched policy, by which a little money is saved to the state, at the expence of its creditors, the loss of its honour, the ruin of its credit, and the contempt of its laws. If however there is a majority of the people cursed with narrow hearts and contracted minds, they are not altogether indebted to the Intendant for this boasted saving—he was prevented from selling his tobacco for 16/8 upon some months credit, by the remonstrance of the executive, who did not conceive a sale upon long credit, when there was a prospect of a rising market, to be politic and wise.

The Intendant seems to claim a merit for inculcating the necessity of "easing off" the taxes of the present year, nor does he deny the effect it produced—here then he plainly obstructed the business, he was chosen to superintend—whatever his private opinion might be, as an officer, he was bound to enforce the collection—his reasoning might have been proper to the assembly after making a fair trial of the practicability of levying the tax—but urged to "the community at large," it could only tend to encourage a remissness in the collectors, and to prevent such of the people, who were prepared, from discharging their tax; and the result of the whole has been the bringing little or no money into the treasury.

Were I disposed to dispute every point with the Intendant, I might deny that "he has done every thing in his power, to enforce the collection of arrearages," and appeal to that part of his first report, wherein he recommends the acceptance of bond and security, for arrearages—had this egregious plan been adopted, I have no dount the "community at large would have been well pleased," as there ever was, and ever will be, an aversion in the people from the payment of taxes—the approbation of "the community at large" is not therefore a competent proof of the rectitude of a measure; and the popularity, which flows from a man's actions, may be little superior to that, which is gained by the meanest adulation.

The Intendant cannot much longer screen the people from feeling the burthen of taxation; and the delay can only make it fall with increased weight. Before the legislature violated their engagements by suspending the collection, they should have been fully satisfied of the people's inability to pay—there never was in this country a greater abundance of specie—it is true, very little is seen in circulation—persons inhabiting towns want money to purchase necessaries, and merchants cannot procure it to carry on their trade—hence arises the complaint of its scarcity, and though the quantity in the state should be doubled, the same want would be felt by the same classes of men. The farmers and planters, to whom it has been paid, have deposited it in their coffers, where alone they can think it secure. It is a melancholy truth, that the loss of public faith has involved with the ruin of private credit, and no confidence exists between man and man. It has been the invariable practice for every session of assembly to undo what was done by the last—there is nothing like stability or system, and it is very natural to consider the laws of little security to rights. Had government, for a short time past, bent every effort to restore public and private credit, had it determined to comply strictly with its engagements, and to enforce the execution of its laws, it would soon appear, that the act recommended by the Intendant was founded on an erroneous principle. Good policy demands a speedy collection of the tax, if it were only to draw forth the money, which is concealed in secret hoards, where it is of no use to the owner, and lost to society.

I admire the address you have displayed in attempting to raise up enemies against the Examiner among members of the assembly. You have made a long quotation from my address; but changed the language, and mangled the sense. I never meant to insinuate their actual acceptance of a bribe "to throw a veil on the errors of your administration." My aim was to guard them against the little arts and flattering attentions, by which designing men too often conciliate the favour of the best and wisest amongst us. If any gentleman, after reading my address, accepted his allowance, he must have been satisfied with the Intendant's verbal explanation—if he received it under an impression that it came from a fund, which the intendant had no right to touch, I would make no scruple to exhibit him to his constituents, along with the intendant, as unworthy of their trust and confidence.

I cannot comprehend so clearly as I wish, your exculpation from "the last and heaviest charge." It resembles the stammering of a man, suddenly charged, who is altogether at a loss for a defence. Let us examine every circumstance relative to the transaction.

The Intendant, by the act for his creation, is directed, immediately upon receipt, to bring all public money into the treasury, where it is to be subject to the orders of the governor and council alone. The assembly, indeed, violated this system, so far as to empower the Intendant to discharge the journal of accounts, out of the money received from general Smallwood, and the money due from colonel Rawlings and major Wilson. He was also directed to dispose of certain British property, and specifics, and to apportion the money among the officers and soldiers of the Maryland line—of the money arising from any other fund he had not the least authority or colour of law to dispose. In the beginning of last session, he was not prepared for paying off the journal of accounts, nor was he, till by virtue of his power as indendant, he, with difficulty, prevailed on Mr. Dickenson to deliver him the money collected on the eastern shore by the 5s tax—gentlemen of the assembly were then immediately informed, the money was ready for them at the treasury—such a daring assumption of power, together with the obvious motives of his conduct, did not fail to excite indignation and clamour—he was, I believe, alarmed at what he had done, and adopted the most prudent methods for glossing the matter over. He delivered either money or bank notes to the treasurer, on behalf of Mr. Dickenson, as appears by a receipt of the 27th of May—on the same day was written and dated my first address; and little versed as I am in the mystery of intrigue, I had no conception the Intendant would be able to give this turn to the transaction, that he only meant to exchange some bank notes, he had received from the funds appropriated to the journal of accounts, and that "the assembly were about passing a law, to empower the Intendant to pay this money to our line; and if it went into the treasury before either law or resolution should pass, probably it might be turned over to the continental receiver." This law, I have reason to believe, was brought in after the transaction, and will be reprobated by the very men it was intended to gratify. The 5s tax had been given to congress; and the financier had calculated upon it; when he adjusted a plan for providing three months pay to the whole army—to cover the Intendant, an indignity and wrong was done to the congress and to Mr. Morris; but the officers of the line will have penetration enough to perceive, that, had the Intendant acted as he ought, the 5 months pay might have been already received, and the other might in a little time be prepared; they must now probably be satisfied with part of the first.

If the Intendant had bank notes at the time he seized on the 5s tax, and only wanted to exchange them for specie, the continental receiver has orders to exchange specie for notes; or if the assembly were "about passing the law," a short resolve, which the Intendant might have easily procured, would have been infinitely preferable to his exercising an illegal, arbitrary, power.

I know not what the Intendant means by claims and orders of Mr. Dickenson and Mr. M'Laughlin; or how, with propriety, he could pay any orders except from persons on the journal, and those only from the particular funds. The governor and the council, in their address, complain, that for many months not more than £. 500 had been placed in the treasury—they draw orders on the treasury which cannot be satisfied—persons not on the journal have however been paid by the intendant—let him reconcile deeds with professions, and let his fondest admirers believe that "he does not wish any public money to pass through his hands." It is possible, these payments might come from his private funds; and if they did, they demonstrate a degree of benevolence altogether uncommon! But take it either way—combine these circumstances with the rest of his conduct—and there is the strongest presumption, that he wishes to reduce "every officer in the government to a slavish dependence on his will and pleasure."

The Examiner feels himself under no obligation to disclose "that *something* to the public;" nor is it clear from his expression, that he knows what that something is. Something certainly did give "a turn to opinions," and the Intendant is better qualified than the Examiner to furnish the wished for explanation. Will he inform us with precision of that small battery of truth, he played off with such delectable success? To deal out dark hints about *something*, or *any thing*, or *nothing*, may sometimes make a kind of vague impression extremely favourable to the views of a crafty politician; but there is a wide difference between these and a delicate allusion to known facts, which generosity forbids us to mention.

I shall not gratify the insidious request of the Intendant, by naming a person "on the list who was not equal in reputation to the Examiner"—it is indifferent to me, whether he intended to offer incense to the assembly, or to depreciate the Examiner—it is the peculiar privilege of great men to sound their own praises; and the example of Tully or of the Intendant affords no sanction to an obscure person like the Examiner. I have always entertained a proper respect for the legislative body, and do not believe that a majority of them ever erred from design—it is, however, of no moment on this occasion to examine the characters of persons on the list. In answer to the Intendant's question, "Were no jurymen paid during the session?" I can only maintain my position, that all the names on the list belonged to members of the assembly, and the purpose, for which the Intendant alleges he lodged the list, could not make it necessary for him to mention names—the treasurer's books would have made appear, "who were paid that had allowances on the journal, and who not."

I cannot pass unnoticed those parts of the Intendant's address, wherein he attempts to foster the mean prejudices conceived pretty generally against the civil list. If goverment be essential to society, those who faithfully execute its powers, are entitled to every reward, which a grateful people can afford—the "community at large" are, indeed, pardonable for imbibing those ideas, which are perpetually suggested by wicked artful men—they must long remember the pride, insolence, and domineering, of officers under the old government—in this state, all power flows mediately or immediately from the people, and, if authority is properly defined and circumscribed, and the *liberty of the press* remains inviolate, there can be little reason to apprehend the insolence of office—so far from wishing to create ill-will between the public and its servants, an upright politician would endeavour to establish a perfect union and harmony—the slightest reflection must suggest, that a mutual confidence between the governing and the governed is the best security for the happiness of a people.

The Examiner is held out as one of those few, who, preferring their own interest to that of the community at large, would have had the Intendant sell his wheat and tobacco for less than half the value—if the Examiner is an officer of government, he may be one of those, who, for the service of many years, have received no more than the exercise of their talents, in a private employment, would have earned, without reproach, in one fourth of the time—he may be one of those, to whom government has repeatedly violated its engagements; and he may be reduced, by its injurious treatment, to want even the means of subsistence; but he will never supplicate the Intendant for relief—he scorns to accept it from his *private funds*, and his principles would not permit him to receive it from public money which the Intendant has no right to dispose of. The Intendant can warmly defend members of the assembly, on whom he pretends an imputation is cast, for receiving no more than what was their just due; and, at the same time, he meanly attempts to cast an odium on the whole civil list, for only wishing to receive what has been longer due. Let candour decide from what source arises this furious zeal for members of the assembly, and this blind prejudice against members of the civil list.

If the Intendant will permit the Examiner to conclude with one boastful expression, it is this—The Examiner conceives his known sincerity and spirit of independence to be at least worthy the emulation of the Intendant.

THE EXAMINER.

Annapolis, June 17, 1783.

Just imported from France and Portugal, by the brig Marquis de la Fayette, and to be sold in Alexandria, on reasonable terms, for cash, tobacco, or flour, by M. Terrasson, at the store of M. Perrin,

MILL-STONES.
Salt.
Port wine, first quality.
Red Lisbon wine, first quality.
White dry Lisbon.
White Carcavelos.
Dry Madeira.
Red and white wine vinegar.
Best sweet oil.
Red and yellow ochre, mineral for painting.
Portugal lemons.
Almons, by the bag.
China ware.
Bottle corks.
Fine green tea, congo, camphou, tonckay, & santo.
East India pepper.
Sarsaparilla.
Panes of glass for windows.
Assortment of looking-glasses with gilt frames and in acajou wood for apartments and toilets.
Assortment of candlesticks and sconces plated with gold and silver.
Assortment of andirons, tongs and shovels, likewise plated.
Quadrille boxes.
Assortment of glass ware, large and small glasses and tumblers, salt-sellers, carafons, cruets for oil and vinegar.
Small nails and sprigs.
Curtain rings.
Wire, brass wire.
Painted paper for tapestry.
Writing paper.
Snuff and dainties boxes.
Plated and gilt buttons, yellow and white, of various patterns.
Sealing wax.
Mens, womens and boys hats.
A variety of gallant fans.
Pins.
Hair-pins set with diamonds.
Gauses, gauze aprons & handkerchiefs.
An assortment of ribands.
Narrow and broad lace.
Feathers and flowers for dress.
Calicoes.
Laval & Britannia linens.
Linen handkerchiefs of various patterns.
Lawns.
Check linen.
Wove and knit thread stockings.
Camblets and prunellas.
Thread.
Likewise many other articles.

St. Mary's, June 2, 1783.

I DO forewarn all persons from purchasing part of a tract of land lying in St. Mary's county, called Hanover, now in the possession of a certain Edward Cole, who is the heir at law of Robert Cole, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, as I have a bond from the said Robert Cole for the conveyance of the said land to me, and have filed a bill in the court of chancery against the said Edward Cole, to compel him to convey the said land.

JOSEPH FENWICK.

Annapolis, June 16, 1783.

ALL persons indebted to Sarah Brice, late of this city, deceased, are requested to pay the interest due on their bonds, or renew them, and those who have claims against her estate, are desired to send them in legally proved that they may be settled. 6 w

JAMES BRICE, executor.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

June 17, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, on the 16th of this instant, a likely mulatto slave named BASIL, and it is probable will endeavour to pass by the name of BASIL RUSSELL, as a free man; he is about thirty years of age, and about five feet seven or eight inches high, of a very fair complexion, with gray eyes, short curly reddish coloured hair, and appears to be growing bald; has a scar on his right cheek just below his ear, and another on his nose, both of which he received by a knife, and are very plain; had on and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, one linen ditto, two waistcoats, two pair of summer breeches, one pair of leather ditto, one pair of country fulled cloth ditto of a light colour, one pair of white yarn stockings, two pair of thread or cotton ditto, a pair of good shoes and block tin buckles, a pair of boot legs, which he has ripped down the legs and laces up in imitation of spatterdashes. It is expected he will make for Annapolis, as his mother lives there with Mr. George Mann, and will endeavour to cross the bay, or get to Baltimore, and there get on board of some vessel. All masters of vessels are earnestly requested, should such an one endeavour to ship himself on board any of their vessels, to have him apprehended and put in gaol. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, shall receive three pounds reward, if taken fifty miles from home five pounds, and if one hundred miles the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE, jun.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Thomas Broaton, living on Elk Ridge, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, branded on the off ſhoulder IW, and on the off buttock HD connected, appears to have been foundered, and her fore hoofs are coming off. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Henry Brook, living on the Eaſtern Branch, in Prince-George's county, a ſmall ſtray black mare, about 13 hands high, branded on the near buttock thus H. Came alſo with her a ſmall yearling bay colt. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, June 5, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Frederick county, between Frederick and Baltimore towns, about 15 miles from the former and 35 miles from Baltimore-town, containing 580 acres more or leſs, well improved, with a dwelling houſe, two good barns, and all other neceſſary buildings, a peach orchard and apple orchard, containing 350 trees, 150 of which bear, the remainder was ſet this ſpring; ten acres of meadow ground cleared and encloſed, and a part ſown down this ſpring with timothy; it is needleſs to give any further deſcription of this place. Any perſon who would incline to become a purchaſer, by applying to Mr. William Hobbs of Samuel, may be ſhewn the land, and indulged with credit, on giving bond and ſecurity for the performance of the contract they may enter into with the ſubſcriber, and have poſſeſſion ſoon enough to ſeed the ground.

Likewiſe to be ſold, a complete waggon with four horſes, and geers for the whole; likewiſe three or four healthy able-bodied negroes, and plantation utenſils. The perſonal property will be ſold for ready money, or ſhort credit with approved ſecurity.

Likewiſe to be rented for a term of years, a tan-yard in the city of Annapolis, where that buſineſs may be carried on to great advantage by a ſober induſtrious man who will apply to his buſineſs; the tenant may take the yard in the ſtate it is now in, or the ſubſcriber will put it in complete order, and give his encouragement to the induſtrious tenant

THOMAS HYDE.

THERE is at the plantation of Brice T. B. Worthington, near Annapolis, a ſorrel gelding, about 12 years old, has a hanging mane, ſwitch tail, a ſtar in his forehead, 14 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock with the letters W. C. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was ſtruck with a paralytic ſtroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promiſed to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ancle; from the anguiſh of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Glouceſter county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains theſe ſix years, and captain Whiton ſent Mr. Logan to ſee her; when he came he ſaid he could relieve her, and in three weeks time ſhe was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as ſeveral doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, Auguſt 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, preſcribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was reſtored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Eſq; who had a white ſwelling for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about ſixteen years, was alſo reſtored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve paliſies, rheumatiſms, gout, gravel, ſtones, contractions of the limbs, white ſwellings, dropſy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own houſe, or elſewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except ſuch as are confined to their beds. Conſtant attendance will be given, by their very humble ſervant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

May 7, 1783.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away, about thirteen months ago, from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, a negro woman named JENNY, about forty years of age, but does not look ſo old, is well made, and rather tall, her dreſs cannot be deſcribed as ſhe has a variety; ſhe has been frequently ſeen in the neighbourhood of Weſt river, where ſhe lived ſome time in the late Mr. Pemberton's family, and on the plantations of the widow Pindell, Mr. Harwood, and Jere. Magruder, Eſq; She was in company with a man of Mr. Gaſſaway Rawlings, who was lately taken and told thoſe who took him that ſhe was a free woman, and had been formerly the property of Mr. Pemberton, who ſet her free. Whoever ſecures and delivers her to me in Annapolis, ſhall receive the above reward, beſides what the law allows.

6w W. BROWN.

TAKEN up as a ſtray, by Thomas Bicknell, on the head of South-river, a bay horſe, about thirteen hands high or upwards, about five years old, no perceivable brand, hanging mane and ſwitch tail, a natural pacer. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the next ſeſſion of the general aſſembly, for an act to enable the adminiſtrators of Frederick Foreman, late of Queen-Anne's county, to ſell part of a tract of land called Lloya's Freſhes, for the payment of his debts.

WANTED,

FIVE or ſix hundred acres of good land, ſituated on navigable water, and within twenty miles of the city of Annapolis. Any perſon, having an inclination to diſpoſe of ſuch a tract of land, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying to the printers hereof.

January 1, 1783.

To be SOLD, or LEASED on reaſonable terms,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, near the head of Stoney-creek, whereon there is an exceeding good and new dwelling houſe, and many other convenient and neceſſary out-houſes, in good order, near the dwelling, which ſtands on the main road between Severn-ferry and Baltimore; would well ſuit a private gentleman's family, or any inclinable to go into a public way of buſineſs, and is ſituated within half a mile of two merchant-mills. The ſoil is good, well timbered, and there is excellent water very near the dwelling. For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber in Annapolis.

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, ſon of Joſeph.

N. B. The plantation contains 500 acres, and is ſituated very conveniently near the water.

ALL perſons indebted to any of the late, or preſent, Publiſhers of this paper, are earneſtly requeſted to ſettle their accounts, by bond, note, or payment.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ROEBUCK,

A beautiful blooded horſe, fifteen hands high, very ſtrong made and active,

WILL cover mares at Mr. William Thomas's plantation, near Annapolis, at four dollars a mare, and half a crown to the boy attending, the money to be brought with the mare. Good paſturage at half a dollar per week, but not accountable for eſcapes or other accidents.

May 6, 1783.

To be SOLD,

A SCHOONER BOAT, with an excellent ſuit of ſails, which will carry about four hundred buſhels, and has a good cabin. A ſhort credit will be given.

To be hired by the year, a good waterman, who is well acquainted with the bay. For terms apply to

DAVID KERR.

June 11, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber, in London-town, will either ſell, ſwop, leaſe, or rent, the dwelling place he now lives in, conſiſting of a good, ſtrong, neat, and convenient houſe, with two rooms below and two above, a kitchen adjoining the houſe; likewiſe a convenient ſhop, ſtable, and hen-houſe, a good meat-houſe, and paled garden, three acres of good land under a good fence, with ſundry fruit trees thereon; he would likewiſe diſpoſe of two or three negroes. Any perſon who would ſwop or ſell a ſmall plantation of about two hundred acres, with a convenient dwelling, within fifty or a hundred miles of this place, may treat with

w3 JOHN SEFTON.

Upper Marlborough, June 5, 1783.

THE ſubſcriber being authoriſed by an act of the laſt general aſſembly, to diſpoſe of the right of Thomas Philpot to a tract of land called Wells Invention, (taken and not ſold by the commiſſioners of confiſcated eſtates) at public vendue, for current money, upon one year's credit, notice is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will diſpoſe of the ſaid tract of land called Wells Invention, lying in Frederick county, containing about 517 acres, at public vendue, for current money, at captain Morris's tavern, in Frederick-town, on the 20th day of Auguſt next, according to the direction of the ſaid act of aſſembly.

tf FRANK LEEKE.

To be run for, on Thurſday the 26th of June next, over the turf at capt. Peter Clarke's tavern, in Calvert county,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY POUNDS, free for any horſe, mare, or gelding, heats three miles, the beſt two in three, carrying weight for age; aged to carry 126 pounds, and fall according to the rules of racing. The horſes to be entered with the aforeſaid Clarke at one ſhilling in the pound, non-ſubſcribers to pay double entrance. Three horſes to ſtart or no race.

Next day will be run for, a PURSE of TWENTY POUNDS, free as before, the winning horſe the preceding day excepted, the beſt two in three two mile heats, weight for ſize; fourteen hands to carry 126 pounds, and riſe or fall ſeven pounds for every inch. Entrance as above. Proper judges will be appointed to decide any diſputes that may ariſe.

PETER CLARKE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preſented to the general aſſembly, for leave to make a public road, from the road that leads from Hagar's-town to Baltimore, acroſs a gap in the South Mountain, to Daniel Swigert's mill, and from thence the neareſt and moſt commodious way to Frederick-town.

TAKEN up as a ſtray by Joſeph Burgeſs, on Elk-Ridge, a gray mare, about 13 hands high, 8 years old, has a bit taken out of the right ear, no perceptible brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next ſeſſion of aſſembly, for an act to record and give effect to a deed of bargain and ſale from James Rayley, and Benjamin Newnam and Mary his wife, to John Moore of Queen-Anne's county.

May 20, 1783.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as runaways, the two following perſons, to wit: A mulatto fellow by the name of DANIEL, who ſays he belongs to Dr. Bankhead, of Virginia, living about 25 miles from Hooe's ferry; he is a ſhort fellow, and has an uncommon broad flat noſe; has on a twill'd country cloth jacket with ſleeves, under ditto of the ſame, brown fuſtian breeches, white cotton ſtockings, middling good ſhoes with ſteel buckles, and an old ſtraw hat lined with white fuſtian. The other a black fellow, by the name of SAM, who ſays he belongs to Edward Barber, of St. Mary's county; his cloathing is an old tow ſhirt and trouſers. Their maſters are deſired to pay charges and take them away.

CHARLES MANKIN, ſheriff of Charles county.

March 20, 1783.

ALL perſons indebted to Mr. John Parran, jun. late of Calvert county, deceaſed, are requeſted to diſcharge their accounts immediately, and ſuch as have any claims againſt his eſtate, are deſired to ſend in their accounts legally proved, that they may be ſettled by

JOHN CHESLEY, jun. adminiſtrator.

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